

VAST TREASURE IN MANY LANDS

War Chests of Europe Are Supposed to Contain Two Billion Dollars in Gold.

MANY HOARDS ARE BURIED

Unquessable Amount of Coin Concealed by Families and Cities of the Old World.

European authorities figured that when the Balkan war began and there was dread among the common people of Europe that a general war might result nearly \$350,000,000 in gold was hoarded in three countries in sums ranging from a gold piece of two up to tens of thousands of dollars. Austria-Hungary was credited with hiding away \$150,000,000, Germany \$65,000,000 and France \$130,000,000.

This was money which had been traced into those countries just before the Balkan hostilities began and after war started. In addition to this vast sum there was an unquessable quantity of gold already buried in the ground.

Russia is believed to have tens of thousands of hoards of money. It is utterly impossible to guess at the amount of gold which the people of Russia have put into the ground or into the cellars of their homes. The sign of wealth would mean the coming of the tax collector, and among the men who look poor are owners of countless weight in gold.

Vast sums of gold and silver coin have gone into Russia, which seldom lets go of it. The great imperial war chest has behind it, if the signs mean anything, other sums in little war chests—gold which the government might draw out if it offered lands for sale, or bonds the people would trust, or opportunities in commerce heretofore denied them.

England's Hoards.

England has its hidden hoards, no one knows how large or how many, but there is concealed in England nothing like the amount that is hidden in continental Europe, where foreign armies have only to cross a surveyed boundary line or a little creek to raid their enemies. Turkey, whose people have been terrorized for ages, has more lost hoards than the world will ever know about, because there the hoarding has gone on for ages, during which armies have swung up and down the denuded lands, tearing down cities and destroying everything that could give comfort or sustenance to an enemy.

Spain has millions of dollars in gold, silver, pearls and gems buried and lost in a thousand ancient castles, monasteries and other public buildings. In the heyday of her glory Spain imported countless millions of gold and silver from the Americas and faithless officials made away with great sums in bullion, hiding it away—and many of them never recovered it.

The Wealth of India.

India is the bottomless pit of the world's gold. In one year India imported \$30,000,000, and there has never been a time, apparently, when India was not importing gold, silver and precious jewels. In the temples of India there are said to be \$1,800,000,000 in precious metal and the precious stones. India has more fine pearls than all the rest of the world put together. They have even gold cannons there—cannons that weigh 250 pounds each.

The tourist sees some of this gold; if a visitor should attend a function given by one of the princes of India he would see jewels whose value he could not estimate. Afghan, Mogul, Tartar, raiding through India, found millions upon millions, but the troops did not find it all. In the ground, in places where none could find or would suspect, is the vast wealth which the natives of India bury and keep buried.

The Ameer of Bokhara, a Russian vessel in Central Asia, is said to have been accumulating a hoard amounting to \$8,000,000 a year, and this is kept in a great vault where Russia might possibly find a resource in case of need. In Egypt and along the north shore of Africa the Barbary coast people have their hoards estimated by the millions. The lost treasure of the Incas is estimated at \$600,000,000 in gold.

No one is able to guess the amount of gold that has been looted in the history of the world by raiding armies. When the wars of old were waged billions of treasure changed hands from the vanquished to the victors. The treasure was commonly the public funds. Men known to have wealth were held for ransom, enslaved, tortured, cut to pieces bit by bit in the effort to compel the revelation of hiding places.

In Ruins of Carthage.

In the ruins of Carthage is a vault that holds the treasure of the vandal Genseric, which was not found when Carthage finally fell. The buried treasure of Carthage in southern France was put away when the Huns and Slavs ranged over Europe trying

"WASTE OF PEACE GREATER THAN WASTE OF WAR"; BIG MEN WILL SEEK A REMEDY



Left to right: Top, Frank L. McVey, president of committee, and Charles W. Holman, secretary; bottom, Herbert Quick and Henry Wallace.

Madsion, Wis., Aug. 18.—"The waste of war is over in a short time, but the accumulated waste in the marketing of farm products, if allowed to go on, will total more losses in peace than all the losses of war."

"The American public must be educated to stop this waste. It is a problem that concerns more than the agricultural class; it concerns America. Every citizen is directly or indirectly affected."

With this announcement the committee having in charge the work of the national conference on marketing and farm credits commences its third year of the educational campaign for the cutting out of waste in distribution, for the standardization of farm products, and for getting a more compact organization among producers and consumers.

The committee has just been appointed by President F. L. McVey of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. At the second national conference on marketing and farm credits held in Chicago, President McVey was charged with the task of selecting a body of representative men closely identified with the agricultural movement, whose duty it will be to federate the producers' and consumers' organizations of America with a view to assisting the marketing and farm credits movements.

This committee at its first organization meeting, held in Minneapolis recently, determined upon extensive activities. In the past the work of these conferences has been largely devoted to educational publicity in connection with each meeting. In the future this work will be greatly enlarged. The committee is making a survey of the marketing and farm credits movement in America and the progress that has been made in the training of men who carry on the work. This, they find, is one of the great needs of the movement in its present stage. After the committee has completed the survey it will take active steps in inducing educational institutions to modify their curricula and introduce courses for the training of cooperative workers.

A national exhibit of standardization farm products and packages has been planned. This exhibit will consist of the best farm products from each state, packed in the best manner and in the characteristic containers used by each section. Demonstrations of how to pack farm products will be given at the exhibit by expert packers. Lectures will be given on the economical use of carriers, and a demonstration on how to pack a refrigerator car will be made

to exterminate the Latin. Alaric the Goth looted Rome and cached his treasure in Carcasonne, tradition says, in a deep cave and killed the men who helped him stow it away, and it has never been found.

This treasure was part of it from Solomon's Temple, Titus having raided Jerusalem and made away with the treasure that Solomon had gathered up and which was part of it looted that King David had captured in his great wars of conquest and defence. There was the accumulation of ten centuries of profit in the Temple of Solomon.

The loot of ancient Rome, the loot of Constantinople, of Calcutta, Bombay, Peking, with the treasure ships captured at sea, paid the price of capture towns of Spanish America which made the pirates wealthy. But the capture of bullion and the exaction of ransom failed to compensate the victors from about the time of the Napoleonic wars.

Wars of conquest followed wars seeking loot. Nevertheless the modern wars are accompanied by opportunities of loot which are hardly paralleled in ancient history. Thus the defeat of France resulted in the payment to Germany of \$1,000,000,000 after the war of 1870—a tribute payment hardly rivaled in ancient days. If France and Russia should conquer Germany will doubtless be compelled to stagger under such an exaction of

by experts in several lines of fruit packing.

Manufacturers of all forms of standardized packs, packages, and carriers will be invited to send specimens of their work. It is also planned to equip a special train with part of this exhibit and take it all over America ahead of the annual conference, which will be held the latter part of 1915.

The committee will act as an intermediary between public institutions and private citizens who wish to avail themselves of the educational work for standardization and organization. It will publish from time to time bulletins giving practical plans for handling various problems in connection with the marketing of farm products.

The committee will also survey the legislative situation with regard to rural credits and marketing and will make recommendations to the national organization for action. The personnel of this committee consists of F. L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., chairman; Charles McCarthy, Madison, Wis., chief of Wisconsin legislative library, treasurer; Charles W. Holman, Madison, Wis., Editor of Press Bureau, University of Wisconsin, secretary; M. R. Myers, Chicago, Ill., editor American Cooperative Journal; Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga., president Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Union of America; Clifford Finchot, Philadelphia; L. D. H. Weld, Minneapolis, head of bureau of agricultural economics research, University of Minnesota; Lou D. Sweet, Carbondale, Colo., farmer and financier; Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., editor Farm and Fireside; Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Texas, president Farm and Ranch Publishing company; E. P. Harris, Montclair, N. J., president Montclair Cooperative society; E. M. Tousey, Minneapolis, editor Cooperative Magazine; H. C. Sampson, Spokane, Wash., secretary-treasurer North Pacific Fruits Distributors; Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C., president Progressive Farmer company; James C. Caldwell, Lakeland, Minn., president First National bank; Henry Wallace, publisher Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.; John Lee Coulter, Nashville, Tenn., head of department for training of agricultural leaders, Peabody college.

United States apple crop is expected to reach 65,000,000 barrels this year.

tribute as no ancient Caesar ever dreamed.

If the hoards of Europe could be tapped—if the hidden treasures of European cities should be tapped by invading armies—the possibilities of loot in jewels and precious metals are beyond compute. But all the loot possible would not compensate for the hundreds of thousands of ounces of gold which must be paid each day for army sustenance and equipment. In olden times wars were paid for themselves, reckoning from the viewpoint of the victors. Wars were then for loot. The ships of the conquerors returned from across the seas with treasure—they even went to war loaded with treasure for emergencies—as witness the Spanish Armada, whose gold is still the dream of fortune seekers.

The war chests of Europe are supposed to contain about \$2,000,000,000 in gold coin and bullion. What possibilities of loot this indicates is in some measure understandable when one considers that this means about 50,000 tons of yellow metal—and no mention is made of the bushels of diamonds, rubies, pearls and gems also in peril.

Long Island has adopted the plan of keeping crossing gates on railroad lines always closed save when it is necessary to let a vehicle pass through.

SOUTH AMERICA HAS SOME SHIPS

Merchant Marine Problem Partially Solved by 1,000 Vessels Owned There.

With European industry stopped by the war the demand for the manufactured products, as well as for the food products of the United States must increase by leaps and bounds. This country can supply the demand provided the transportation facilities can be found. We can sell the goods if we can deliver them. According to a statement issued by the Pan American union, Washington, D. C., the situation may be relieved to an extent by the merchant marine of several South American countries. Accustomed to shipping their goods in European vessels, the exporters of the United States have perhaps lost sight of the fact that Brazil and Argentina on the Atlantic and Chile and Peru on the Pacific have lines of merchant vessels capable of caring for a considerable volume of international shipping.

Late statistics show that these four countries have a combined total of 459 steamers, classed as sea-going, each of 100 tons net or over, with a total gross tonnage of 549,267. In sailing vessels the same countries have a total of 622 ships, of 50 tons net or over, with a combined gross tonnage of 204,473. Of course, all of these vessels, although classed as sea-going, are not adapted to trans-oceanic traffic. Some of these lines, however, are well equipped with a number of modern steamers which could be utilized for over-sea shipping. Notable among these are the following lines:

The Lloyd Brasileiro, a large company subventioned by the Brazilian government, has such vessels as the Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraes, quick passenger, mail and freight steamers which are of 6,500 tons each, equipped with wireless telegraph and every modern convenience, and which have been plying between Brazilian ports and New York. The company has similar vessels plying between Rio de Janeiro and southern ports to Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Navigation company (the Mihanovich lines) of Buenos Ayres has no less than 325 steamers, most of which are engaged in fluvial and coastwise traffic, but many of which are adapted to over-sea shipping.

The South American Steamship company, a Chilean line, has a fleet of steamers composed of some 20 vessels plying between Valparaiso and Pacific ports, with an average of 2,000 tons each. Seven of these make regular trips between Valparaiso and Panama, some formerly going as far as San Francisco. These vessels have modern equipment and fairly good passenger accommodations.

The Peruvian Steamship company, operating under a subvention from the Peruvian government, among numerous other vessels has a fleet of five fine up-to-date turbine driven, oil-burning steamers, which have only recently been placed in commission. Owing to the recently developed oil fields of Peru these steamers are using oil for fuel, although they are built so that coal can be used if necessary. They are equipped with all modern appliances and conveniences and have excellent accommodations for passengers. They have an average of 4,000 tons capacity each, and are especially fast. They can make the trip from Callao, Peru, to Panama in six days and from there to New York in as many more. All could be easily adapted to trans-oceanic traffic.

These several lines, as well as others not specifically mentioned, will doubtless be ready to grasp the opportunity to engage in the most profitable business at hand. Presumably such vessels as are suited to the trans-Atlantic trade will be promptly prepared to meet the emergency. Thus the South American merchant marine may become an important factor in North American shipping.

United States apple crop is expected to reach 65,000,000 barrels this year.



"My Favorites" Nuted Chocolates Only

You don't know how good nuted chocolates can be until you have tasted these. They include a wide variety of carefully selected nutmeats coated with famous chocolate. Try them and they will be among your favorites.

Nuyler's
Bonbons Chocolates
Our stock is always fresh
Look for the Red Sign
Sole Sales Agent
HARPER HOUSE
PHARMACY.
Ask for Nuted Baking and Cooking Chocolate at your grocer's

GUARDS WATCH ENGLISH RAIL LINES



Although there are no foreign troops in England, armed soldiers are guarding English railroad lines and public buildings, as the presence of hostile Germans is feared. Photo shows a group of guards from a British regiment posted at the entrance to the railroad tunnel near North Gap, Aldershot.

DAY IN DAVENPORT

\$153 In Cash Is Secured—Some time early Sunday morning a gang of expert yeggmen broke into the F. W. Woolworth company's five and ten cent store, 212 West Second street, dynamited the safe and made a successful getaway with \$158. Of the loot, \$153 was cash and \$15 in checks, upon which payment has been stopped at the banks. The robbery was discovered at 7:30 yesterday morning, when Manager W. P. Dodge opened the establishment for business. He reported the matter to the police and plain clothes men were detailed on the case, but the cracksmen had left not a single clue. It is believed that the gang left town immediately after the "job" had been completed. An entrance was effected via a rear window facing on the alley. One of the iron bars over the window was pried loose, after which the lock was jimmied. The safe, a small affair, is located in the office at the extreme northwest corner of the store. The strong box is obscured from possible view, either at the front or the rear. The work was drilled in the door. The yeggs secured great bundles of towels from the counters, piling them around the safe door, and wrapping all these in a heavy canvas cloth, also found on the counters. This material, in itself, was sufficient to deaden all sound, but in addition, a storm was raging early Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. The rain descended in sheets and there were no pedestrians abroad. Only a small amount of nitroglycerin was poured into the drilled hole, which was carefully soaped. The explosion broke the lock bars, but did not even shatter the door or knock it off the hinges. A thin, steel plate door, affording access to the inner vault, was pried loose with a metal bar. After securing the loot, members of the gang left via the rear door, which they carefully locked. They also closed and locked the rear window so as to leave no visible indication of an entrance being effected. The work, according to the police, was that of veteran safe blowers, and it is possible that the robbery was perpetrated by the same gang which dynamited the safe at the Morton L. Marks establishment on East Second street several weeks ago.

Reckless Driver Still at Large—Driver of the automobile which struck Mrs. G. Flambo Saturday night is still at large although the number of the machine is known to the police and apprehension is expected. The accident occurred about 9:30 Saturday night on a short distance out of the city on the Jersey Ridge road. The machine catapulted into the buggy in which Mrs. Flambo was riding, throwing her into the bushes at the side of the road, but the driver did not stop his flight to aid the victim of his recklessness. Mrs. Flambo is not dangerously injured.

McClellan Heights to Have Paving—At the next meeting of the city council the petition of the McClellan Heights property holders for a new paving will be acted upon favorably. This decision was agreed upon at a meeting of the paving committee and members of the board of public works.

Steal 200 Cigars—Burglars with a craving for high class tobacco satisfied their wants Saturday night by breaking into the cigar factory of M. Raphael & Sons company, 312 Harrison street, and helping themselves to over 200 choice "smokes." An entrance was effected by means of a window opening onto the roof of the second story. The thieves thoroughly ransacked the premises, but apparently were not looking for money.

Seeks Divorce—Marian Ethier has filed suit for a divorce from her husband, William, in the district court. Adultery and habitual drunkenness are the grounds. The petition states that they were married in Rock Island May 1, 1912, and lived together until May 1, 1914.

In District Court—Claim of damages due the Western Implement company has been brought by William Waterman, trustee, who asks judgment of \$3,812.50 and interest since May, 1914, from the Dakota Tractor & Implement company and Herman Heesch, A. A. Laisy and F. W. Schamber, partners, doing business under the name of the Dakota Tractor & Implement company. It is declared that a traction engine given this concern

LOCAL MAN HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Frank Zuercher Sustains Injuries to Neck as Result of Dive in Shallow Water.

Frank Zuercher, who resides at 736 Seventeenth street, manager of the ice cream department at the Starveant and Baker plant, this city, is recovering from injuries sustained in an accident at Campbell's Island Sunday afternoon, and in which he had a narrow escape from death.

While diving into a shallow portion of the river he struck his head with terrific force on the bed of the stream, stunning him for a short time. His escape from death by injuries to the head or drowning was miraculous.

Two weeks previous when the river was higher than the stage Sunday, he dove off in the same spot. Sunday, seeing others in the water, he thought it safe and did not realize that the depth at that point was but a trifle over four feet.

He plunged almost straight downward. While the injuries are not serious, yet he strained the cords in his neck and suffers great pain.

on consignment was converted by the company.

Claiming that she was assaulted by R. J. Shields, a Davenport youth, Mrs. Ella Asbury, 2618 Arlington avenue, has brought suit for \$5,000. She alleges that Shields attacked her on the night of May 1, 1913, after a taxi ride that took them to a remote part of the city.

J. J. Buzzard, head of the Tri-City Fruit & Commission company, has filed suit against the New York Central & Hudson River railway for \$587.78 damages claimed by Buzzard for destruction of apples shipped over that road. Two carloads, one Nov. 26 and the other Dec. 1, 1910, were shipped over the eastern railway. Bulkheads were found broken when the barrels reached their destination and many of the apples had rolled out an open car door. Others were bruised and marketless. A net loss of \$321.74 upon the first railroad and \$16.04 upon the second is claimed, and the total net loss of \$587.78 is being sued for.

Dr. Richter at Mercy Hospital—Dr. A. Richter is at Mercy hospital suffering from gangrene of the foot, which his physicians hope to check in the course of a few days.

Not Happy in Relative's Home—Mrs. Bragnia Pulli, who was captured by the police several days ago after she had decided to run away from her husband, has again determined to leave her man, this time in earnest. Mrs. Pulli claims she married her husband, but not his entire family, and objects to making her home with her husband's relations. Mr. and Mrs. Pulli engaged in a heated combat over the question of mother-in-law, relations and things in general. The police arrested both principals. Yesterday morning they were discussed. Mrs. Pulli is going back to Philadelphia and her husband will remain in Davenport.

Licensed to Wed—John J. Bryson and Mary Flannigan, both of Davenport; Elmer Simcox and Bessie Munson, both of Monmouth.

Obituary Record—Marion Garner, wife of David Garner, died at the family residence, 705 Esplanade avenue. She had been suffering with an illness which began the first of the year. She was 20 years old, being born in Chicago Oct. 2, 1893. The bereaved husband, three children and a stepdaughter, David, Frederick, Marion and Esther, survive. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Williams, and a brother, Robert Williams, of Wheeling, W. Va., and two aunts in Chicago, with whom she lived several years as a child, mourn the death of the young woman.

Howard Irving Kerns, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Kerns, 2632 Iowa street, died Sunday morning after a brief illness, the little fellow being sick but two days. Loss of the cheery presence of Howard has entirely darkened the household for only last week he was all sunshine. The grief-stricken mother can hardly yet realize that her baby is gone. The deceased was born in Sherrard, Ill., Feb. 3, 1910, and lived there until about a year ago when his parents moved to this city. His grandparents and great-grandparents, as well as his father and mother, mourn the passing of the young life.

Mrs. Nettie Le Claire Thompson, formerly of Davenport, but for years a resident of Omaha, died in that city Aug. 15, after a long illness. Her body was brought to Davenport by her niece, Mrs. W. C. L. Thompson, of Omaha. She was born in this city Dec. 16, 1848, the daughter of David Le Claire. She was married to W. C. Thompson, internal revenue collector here, who died 30 years ago. Surviving are her brother, A. J. Le Claire of Davenport, and a sister, Mrs. May Gilmore, Chicago.

All the news all the time—The Argus.



This Week Is Known Throughout the Country as Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam
week. Every day this week thousands of people will go to drug stores and get from one to three bottles of this well known remedy to be prepared for sudden attacks of summer bowel trouble. WAKEFIELD'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM has been the one harmless and perfectly reliable cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, etc., for 69 years, and at this season of the year no home is safe without it. Get your supply this week. 35c per bottle; three bottles, \$1.00.